THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, July 2, 1854. David T. Disney, George W. Jones, and other leading Democrats, denounce the adjournment, saying that the Whigs outgeneraled them, and that it will blast the party to adjourn the long session without doing anything but

The Pennsylvania Democratic members are extremely sore about old San Jacinto having been invited by the Democrats of Reading to deliver their Fourth of July Oration. They say it is too bad that a Texas Senator should be allowed to distribute Free-Soil poison in old

The Rivers and Harbors, and almost all practical legistation will be lost. The iniquity pays the South and West handsomely.

Members are scattering in every direction. It is though there will be no quorum on Wednesday, and the whole week will be lost; but a day of reckoning will come.

Brown of Miss., says he might as well have voted against Nebraska as he would have been just as well sustained at home. He says Douglas came to him and said "You "must vote against Clayton's amendment." "Why?" "Because Chase and Sumner are going to vote for it. "Then I must be like a shuttlecock and change about ac-" cording as Sumner and Chase go."

Wentworth says that letter was written in reply to a man who wanted to attack Douglas in Wentworth's paper. But there is a very suggestive expression about having favors to ask of Senators. It is the key to many a

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1, 1854. The Freasurer's official statement shows the amount in the United States Treasury, subject to draft on the 26th nltimo, to have been \$28,900,000.

XXXIII» CONGRESS..........FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Saturday, July 1, 1854.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from 684 mem of Massachusetts, praying for a repeal of the Fugitive Shave law. He gave notice that he would on Monday ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal that act.

Mr. ROCKWELL presented a petition from Lowell, Mass., praying that military officers be not employed as Superintendents of National Armories.

Mr. BRIGHT presented the memorial of twenty-seven inspectors of Customs at Baltimore for increased compensation.

The bill allowing exchanges of school lands in certain cases was taken up and passed.

Mr. ADAMS introduced a bill to establish a Department of Law to prescribe certain duties of the Auditors and Controllers of the Treasury, and for other purposes. The bill establishes a Law Department, of which the Attorney-General shall be superior officer. He shall perform all duties as Attorney-General; shall prepare, record, and attest all judicial appointments; shall have the direction of District Attorneys in the discharge of their duties, and also of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall hereafter be styled Solicitor of the United States, whose office is hereby transferred to the Department of Law.

Section 2, Gives all supervisory power over accounts of

aw.
Section 2, Gives all supervisory power over accounts of arshals, clerks, and other judiciary officers, to the At-arney-General, who shall sign all requisitions for moneys,

Sec., for the same.
Section 3, Provides for an Assistant Attornoy-General
to be appointed by the President and Senate, at a salary of
\$3,000 a year, who shall have one clerk, at a salary of Section 4. Provides that, if the Attorney-General or his

Assistants be required to attend to the interests of the Inited States in any Court outside of the District of Columbia, he shall be allowed therefor, at the discretion

of the President.

Section 5. Gives the President power to appoint a temporary Attorney-General in case of the absence, death, or inability of the Attorney-General.

Section 6. Provides for the appointment of a Chief Clerk of the Department, at the same salary as the chief clerks of other departments; one Clerk of the fourth class, two of the third class, one of the second class, and one of the first class and two messencers.

the first class, and two messengers.

Section 7, Divides among the several auditors and controllers the settlements of the accounts of the several de-

trollers the settlements of the accounts of the several departments.

Section 8, Classifies the clerks in the State Department.

Section 9, Makes the annual salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings \$3,000, and he shall be allowed two clerks at a salary of \$1,500 each.

Mr. BRIGHT reported back the Texas Creditors bill with a substitute therefor. This substitute divides provata \$8,500,000 among those creditors declared to be entitled to the same by the opinion of the Attorney-General, of September, 1853.

The bill authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi River to the Pacific ocean was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. CLATTON moved to take up the bill reported by him some days since to prevent the transfer of American owned vessels to be employed in the African slave trade.

Mr. SUMNER asked if the Senator designed to push that bill to its passage to-day.

Mr. CLAYTON said if the bill was to be deteated by such means he wanted Americans to know it. It was a bill to suppress the African slave trade.

The bill was taken up.

Mr. CLAYTON moved several verbal amendments, which were agreed to. He then said that there was a large foreign force on the coast of Africa, to arrest and capture slavers. This act would have the effect of making the force effective, for it would take away the nationality of all vessels of that coast sailing under the American flag with no other papers but sea letters. At present those slavers could not be arrested by foreign vessels.

Mr. HAMLIN (Me.) said he would vote for the bill as it now stood, but he thought it could be made more effectual. There was no commerce between the Atlantic coast of South America and Africa which was not connected with the slave trade. This bill ought to be amended so as to prohibit absolutely all trade between those points in American owned vessels. The requirement that all vessels sold, &c., shall return to the United States for a new register, cught not to apply to sales made in the ports of South America. The distance was too great. The abolition of all trade between South America and Africa, in American vessels, would be more effectual than to require them to return for new registers.

Mr. CLAYTON said he was unwilling to take such a step, which might tend to the injury of the great principle of the encouragement of American ship building and navi-

step, which might tend to the injury of the great principle of the encouragement of American ship-building and navi

Mr. PETITT, (Ind.) moved to amend, by appropriating Annually \$250,000, to be placed at the disposal of the American Colonization Society, to enable them to establish a line of armed steamers between the principal ports of the I'nited States and the coast of Africa.

Mr. CLAYTON said the amendment was out of place in

this bill.

Mr. PETITT said it properly belonged to this bill. He would never consent to the withdrawal of our squadron on that coast until some provision was made for steamers in

is place.

Mr. HUNTER, (Va.) opposed the amendment, and Mr. BRIGHT, (Ind.) supported it.

The bill was then postponed till Wodnesday.

Mr. GWIN, (Cal.) reported, from the Conference Committee on Adjournment, in favor of adjourning on the 4th of August, and the report was adopted.

Mr. DODGE reported back the House bill to establish the offices of Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska; to grant denations of land to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes, and the same was passed.

passed.

He also reported a bill to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been, errified to them.

It was taken up and passed.

Mr. HOUSTON (Texas) then for three hours addressed the Senate in personal explanation of matters in controversy between himself and Commodore W. Moore, late of the Texas Navy, defending himself against the accussions made by Moore, and giving a statement of official and private transactions of Moore, calculated to disparage and destroy the character of the latter.

He had not concluded when the Senate went into Executive Session, and, after a short time spent therein, adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ORR, from the Committee of Conference on the Adjournment Resolution, reported that they had agreed to secommend Friday, 4th August, at noon, as the day of adournment. He said the Committee had come to this rerevious question upon it.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) moved to lay the report on the ble, hoping it would be nailed there. [Cries of "good.]

good.]
Mr. FLORENCE—So do I with all my soul.
The report was disagreed to Mr. Jones's motion was disagreed to—50 against 114.
The report was adopted by 114 against 54.
The House went into Committee on a private bill, and bated it only, when they adjourned till Wednesday.

RAILROAD DELAY.

The New-Haven train due here at 54 o'clock last night did not arrive until 16 o'clock, owing to a detention at Clapville, from a freight train running off the track.

U. S. STEAMER LEGARE.

Nonrotk, July 2, 1854.

The United States steamer Legare, from Charleston, has arrived in Hampton Roses in a sinking condition.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

COSCORD, Saturday, July 1, 1854. The Legislature yesterday elected the publishers of The Reporter, the organ of the Hards, as State printers, by twelve majority over William Butterfield of The Patriot, the special organ of the Administration. This is considered a signal defeat of the Administration.

The Legislature, in convention of both branches, to-day agreed to adjourn over till Wednesday next, at 11 A. M., a pro-forms meeting to take place on Tuesday, to save the natitutional objections to that step.

A joint resolution was passed fixing Thursday, the 13th July, for the final adjournment.

WHERE ARE THE FILLIBUSTERS!

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 1, 1854. The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court has refused to find bills against persons accused of filibustering, because no evidence but vague rumor has been brought before it. Notwithstanding, Judge Campbell intimated that he should bind the suspected parties over in \$3,000 bonds to obey

New-Criticans, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

A vote was taken throughout the city to-day on a proposition to authorize the city to subscribe to the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad. The proposition was carried by fully 1,500 majorite.

by fully 1,500 majority.

The weather is the hottest ever known here, the thermometer reaching 100° in the shade. Eight cases of sunmometer reaching atroke have occurred.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO-CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1854.
The U. S. steamer San Jacinto went to sea on her engine trial trip on Saturday morning.

Twelve fatal cases of cholera occurred here during last

week, including three in the County Prison. All the taverns in the city were closed to-day and everything was quiet and orderly.

THE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT AURORA.

Three men have died from the gunpowder explosion before reported at Aurora, Indiana, on the evening of the

MEMPHIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION-TRIUMPH OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, June 30, 1854.

At our Municipal Election, the "Know-Nothings" elected their candidate for Mayor, and all the City Officers by handsome majorities.

POSTMASTER SENTENCED FOR PURLOINING A
LETTER AND MONEY.
BASGOR, Saturday, July 1, 1854.
Josiah Emory, late Postmaster at New-Vineyard, has
been sentenced by the United States District Court in session here to the State Prison for ten years, for purloining
a letter containing \$150.

THE CHOLERA. Cholera is still raging to some extent at Independence,
Missouri,—and it also prevails, more or less, all along the
Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.
PITTERURGH, Friday, June 30, 1854.
The Ohio River at this point new measures three feet eight inches, and is falling. THE SOUTHERN MAIL. BALTIMORE, July 2, 1854.

The New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received, ut we find no news in them worth telegraphing.

PHILADELPHIA TO ABSECUM. OPENING OF THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Free Our Own Reporter.
At length New-Jersey possesses one railroad beyond the power and control of the Camden and Amboy monopoly. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad opened on Saturday last is said to be entirely independent of the monopoly, not a single member of that great Jersey incubus owning a share of its stock.

A bright day was Saturday, as the flag-bedizened little ferry-boats left the foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia, for Cooper's Point, on the opposite bank of the river, laden down almost to swamping with the multitude of guests invited to participate in the opening of the new railroal to the Atlantic shore. And a bright day it continued to be and a night no less beautiful, when the same guests returned.

The new cars and engines about the depot showed that ne niggard hand hold the reins of management. All of the appointments appeared to be upon an equally liberal

At a few minutes past 9 o'clock, our new iron horse, owned vossels to be employed in the African slave trade.

Mr. SUMNER asked if the Senator designed to push that bill to its passage to-day.

Mr. CLAYTON—I will if I can.

Mr. SUMNER—I have not been able to give it that examination I would like to. As it now stood it would require amendment, which he would feel compelled to move quire amendment, which he would feel compelled to move the long train, with its 600 or 700 occupants, seemed but a liftle toy in his grasp, as he swept off with them through fields of grain and meadows green, devouring at considerable length. He made these remarks by way of suggestion, that the bill be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. CLAYTON said if the bill was to be defeated by such means he wanted Americans to know it. It was a bill to suppress the African slave trade.

At a few minutes past 9 o'clock, our new iron horse, bedecked with gay flags and streamers, after a faw puffs, and the half-duished depot, with a quarter of a mile of cars at his heels, and the breakers which dash against and all around it, only add to its size. At first sight it resembles a white fort in the considerable length.

After a run of six miles through a brilliant landscape of finded of fine growing corn, oats and rye, and drying in sheaves before the reapers, or lying in sheaves a platform and a table for the President and Vice Presidents. The following efficers were appointed:

in yellow ripeness before the reapers, or lying in sheaves ready for the granary, and in the distance numerous peach and apple orchards thriving in a genial soil and promising abundant crops, we reached Haddonfield.

About 1,000 inhabitants reside here, mostly men of wealth, conservative and of the Quaker sect. The resi-

dences, so far as could be seen from the cars, were snug little nests, bewered in roses and climbing plants, with no little nests, bowered in roses and climbing plants, with ne particular pretensions to architectural display. Around each were plots of ground, set out with vegetables, fruits and flowers, and around nearly every garden flourished a high white fence. In proof of the conservatism of the people, it is said they opposed the construction of this railroad, alleging that it would bring the ungodly into their neighborhood, to their disquiet and the desecration of the Sabbath. A Philadelphia company, with a capital of \$200,000, are erecting here a large hydropathic institute for the treatment of invalids. It will be opened in the spring of next year.

murmurs of ocean.

Presently we reach a clearing, and at some mile and a half from the road are the Jackson Glass Works of Richards & Brother. Here about one hundred men are employed in the manufacture of hollow and window glass, for which the fine white sand of this region is admirably

Three miles further on, through another pine barren, and we are at the village of Waterford, where are the Waterford (Glass Works, owned by Mr. Porter. These works employ over sixty men. On our agrival, we found a banner nailed against the Post-Office wreathed with flowers and evergreens, and inscribed "Welcome to Waterford." On a little knoll to the right the people were drawn up in martial array, armed with guns, maskets, revolvers and every species of fire-arm. A little in the rear, from a tall pine stalk, with the bark still on, waved the flag of the nation; and still further off was another of the same stripe, flying from a telegraph pole. What these terrible preparations—a welcome on the one hand, and gunpowder on the other—meant, we were not long left to surmise. The weapons were elevated, and at the word of command an irregular discharge took place. Then came "Three cheers for the Camden and Atlantic Railroad." Three miles further on, through another pine barren

fen-de-joie still more protracted and irregular than the former.

Our next stopping place was at the Winslow Glass Works of Andrew K. Hay & Co. A business of \$200,000 per annum is done here, employing over 200 men. The manufactures consist mainly of hollow goods and window glass. There are four glass furnaces and a steam sawmill in the village. The work people have a church, a lyceum, a library of some 200 to 500 volumes, and an Old Fellows. Hall, From the village, of 700 inhabitants, came a large proportion of the glass used in the construction of the New York Crystal Palace. It is a singular fact that the white sand here employed in the glass manufacture extends in one narrow strip of three or four miles in width for a long distance, while the land outside of it is exceedingly fertile. From the cars I could see fine crops of wheat and trye, growing close up to the edge of this of wheat and rye growing close up to the edge of this desert. A farm of 100 acres, belonging to Mr. Hav. m. Quaker friend informed me yielded \$6,400 worth of pro-

duce last year.

A few miles further on are the Hammonden Glass A few miles further on are the Hammonden Glass Works, new not in operation. Some seven miles to the left of the road are the New Columbia Glass Works, on the Little Egg Harbor River, and a mile or two farther off the Viliage of Pleasant Mills; while on the other side of the river are the Batto Iron Works, where an extensive business in the amelting of bog ore and the casting of stove plates is carried on. On the other side of the road, some four miles distant, situated upon Great Egg Harbor River, are the extensive Weymouth Iron Works, for the casting of iron sewer and drainage pipe.

For twenty-five miles from the Winslow Glass Works to Asseum, the railroad is an air line, running through pine forests, cedar swamp and meadow land, much of which is edmirably adapted to the growth of market produce.

levests, cedar swamp and meadow and, meen of wader as demirably adapted to the growth of market produce. About half way between the Winslow Glass Works and the village of Absecum is the village of Gloucester, where extensive iron-smelting operations are carried on. Just before reaching this place is the point at which the projected Air Line Railroad to Cape May will branch off, and near the same place the Air Line from Norfolk will cross the track.

the track.

The villages of Weymouth, Batsto and Gloucester, and the Atsion Paper Works, a few miles nearer Philadelphia, contain an aggregate population of 2,500 persons. Beside these are numerous hamlets, and a seattered agricultural population all along the line of the road, and for several miles on each side of the line. The Jackson, Waterford and Winslow Glass Works, have heretofore employed in the aggregate over 200 mules, and pages 50

Waterford and Winslew Glass Works, have heretofore employed in the aggregate over 200 mules, and nearly 50 men, for the transportation of their goods to Philadelphia, and for the conveyance of material therefrom, at a cost of upward of \$54,000 per annum. The whole of this traffic will now be done by rail.

On the line of the road, extending from Gloncoster nearly to Absecum, a tract of land about nine miles in length and from one to seven in width, of a clayer subsoil, with a thin sandy loam, and a vegetable moid at the top, well wooded, and having water communication with New-York, by means of Tom's River, is for sale, at about \$5 per acre. Aiready two or three settlers may be seen, making their clearings, and there is no doubt but in a short time the whole of the available land along the route will be taken up.

acre. Already two or three settlers may be seen, making their clearings, and there is no doubt but in a short time the whole of the available land along the route will be taken up.

But, while I have been taking notes, we are at Absecum. This is a little village on Absecum Bay, the people of which support themselves by fishing and occasional wreeking. Already they send up 600 bushels of oysters a day to Philadelphia by this road, and are making arrangements for extending the fishery. The oysters from Great and Little Egg Harbor Bays are most excellent, and in Philadelphia hold the same rank that "Shrewburys" do with the New-Yorkers. The fishing trade is also extensive here. Last year there were no less than 300 fishing vessels from Maine, fishing between Barnegat Inlet and the Capes of Delaware. Absecum, last year, sent up to Philadelphia 6,000 wagon loads of Bass, Blackfish, Kingfish, Weakfish, Halibut and Codfish, packed in ice at a cost of \$12 per load for transportation. This traffic will also redound to the advantage of the Railway Company—who have engaged to convey fish at \$6 per load—in the nice little sum of \$36,000 a year.

About five miles from the village of Absecum, over salt meadows of the softest and most brilliant green, and we are at "Atlantic City." This city is situated upon a sand island on the Atlantic. It is approached over a bridge built upon piles. Once on it, and soon we exchange the salt meadows for stunted pine and oak woods. The "city" is very finely laid out in avenues at right angles—on paper. These leading from the beach commence with "Maine-"av.," and after running all through the several States of the Union, conclude with "I wa-av.," leaving several blanks for Minesota, Kansaa and Nebraska. The entrance to the "city" is through "Atlantic-Av.," while parallel with it run "Pacific, Adriatic, Arctic and Baltic-avs., and several blanks for Oceans not yet discovered. At present the city contains two or three hotes in course of erection, and encompleted. After his run of 60 miles in th

As dinner was not quite ready, we strolled down to the As dinner was not quite ready, we strolled down to the beach to watch the bathers, as they danced about in the waves, and examined the stranded fragments of vessels, with which the beach was strewn. The scene was delightful—in the offing the white sails gleamed in the smilight; overhead the gulls screamed their shrill cries in a cloudless sky, while the sea shone like a mirror, and then rolled in and broke in spray and foam at our feet; and all the while a soft, low breeze played over the water, wafting such health and vigor to us city-bestified bipeds, as only we could appreciate. Away to the southeast, near the scene of the wreck o

appointed:
President, Judge Grier, Vice-Presidents, Thomas Fleming Abraham Brawning, Heury C. Carey, Thomas P. Carpenter, Robert Morris A. H. Simmons, John C. Tee Eyek, John C. Moutzonery Edward Hatres, John M. Odeuheimer; Secretaries, James S. Wellace, Wim. H. Cramp, Col. Wynkoer, Thompson Westcutt, John Davis Wasen, Caspas Souder, Jr., J. England.

then the 660 guests took their seats, and were soo and in ascertaining the quality of the viands set befor m. After the removal of the cloth, Henry C. Care red the following preamble and resolution, which were singular adjusted. offered the unanimously adopted:
unanimously adopted:
Warrers, We have witnessed, with the highest exteraction, the
Warrers, We have witnessed, with the highest exteraction and

heen so long debarred.

Appropriate speeches were made by Judge Grier, and Messrs. H. C. Carey, A. Browning, John C. Montgomery. Ten Eyek of New-Jersey, Gen. Wynkoop, and Mr. Dacosta, President of the Company, and after a most excellent and laughable song from Mr. Coleman, of The Dualy Register, the company adjourned to the Beach, in the most

happy spirits.

The majority of the guests indulged in an afternoon bath. The majority of the guests indulged in an afternoon eath.

The Beach is of fine sand, and of an equal depth for a
quarter of a mile from the shore, while ewing to its pecuitar form there is no perceptible undertow. I took a bath
with the rest, and must confess that I was wonderfully
refreshed thereafter. Old Atlantic, stormy as he at times
is, broke with the gentlest and most delicious caresses
over us as we plunged into his feaming breakers.

At 34 o'clock we set out on our return, highly delighted
with our troutrion.

with our excursion.

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad is a single track, 60 The Camelea and Affantic Rairona is a single track, will easi n length: the first rails were laid in July, 1853; the road has cost \$1,000,000. It passes through a pretty even country, requiring but few cuttings or embankments: its force consists of 10 locomotives, 7 of which are 24 tuns, and 3 of 15 tuns weight; 120 passenger and 00 freight cars, and a large number of tracks. It is owned and managed principally by the proprietors of the several works I have described along its route.

ribed along its route.

It is intended to run a steamboat from Absecom to New-It is intended to run a stramboat from Absecont s New-York shortly. In the winter, when the canals and rivers are frozen, the Company expect to obtain the transporta-tion of coal from the Schuylkill mine by the Reading Railroad to Philadelphia, and thence across the river in the cars, without emptying, on to their line to Absecum, and thence by schooners to New-York.

Through the summer months two trains will run daily each way, at \$1 so fare. When the hotels are completed Absecum will undoubtedly become a formidable rival of

Abscum will undoubtedly become a formidable rival of Cape May.

DETECTION OF THIEVES,—On Saturday evening last Eliza Boyle and Peter McCormick were taken into cus-tody for pecket picking. Officer Hanovan of the First District Police had observed them in State-st., and know-District Police had observed them in State-st., and knowing the character of the woman, and suspecting that of her companion, concluded to try an experiment. With this view he reclined himself upon a stoop in front of a house and pretended to be fast asleep. It was not long before the two passed, and observing his supposed condition the woman began to shake him, but with no visible effect. They then left and returned the second and third times, and being protty satisfied that he was unconscious the woman fumbled about the officers pockets and drew out his pocket book, when they made off. They had proceeded but a short distance when the officer sprang up and with the aid of Officer McLaughlin took them into custody. They were locked up to answer. They were locked up to answer.

They were locked up to answer.

False Preference.—A female calling herself Julia Dean was arrested on Saturday by Assistant Captain Hambler of the Fourth District Police for theft. It appears she called at a house in Myrtle-av., near Laurence-st., and pretended to be ill, having suddenly been seized with sickness. She represented herself as beloaging to the Baptist church and attached to the Sunday schools in some capacity. The people of the house believing her plausible story, exerted themselves in making her as comfortable as possible, and as she appeared unable to reach her home, invited her to stay, which opportunity she can

"Road," and we again pursued our way, amid another feu-de-joie still more protracted and irregular than the former.

Our next stopping place was at the Winslow Glass Our next stopping place was at the Winslow Glass any one. She was observed passing the house on Sturbor per annum is done here, employing over 200 men. The She was entenced to six months imprisonment in the

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ORDINATION IN TRINITY CHURCH.

SERMON BY BISHOP MOUNTAIN OF QUEBEC. Yesterday forenoon an ordination was held in Trini Church, whereat the following gentlemen were admitted to holy orders: J. H. Brown, E. Cooper, W. B. Elson, J. S. B. Hodges, C. F. Knight, J. N. Livingstone, N. Ludhum, S. Parker, W. E. Phillips, W. A. Stirling, J. Water-bury, M. Wellman, of New-York; J. S. Clarke,

The usual services of the Sunday were offered by the

The usual services of the Sunday were offered by the paster of the Church. Morning preyer being ended and a hymn sung, the Right Rev. G. J. Moustain, D. D. Lord Bishep of Queboc, ascended the pulpit and preached the Ordination Sermon. He took his text from John xii., 26. The following is an outline of the sermon.

I feel thankful to witness this scene in an American Church; that Church which once seemed a mass of dry bones, but now thrives in full vitality. I am glad to see, on any occasion, two branches of our Apostolical Church brought together, which flourish under different political systems, but are one in faith. I am glad to have a part in stirring up that sacred arder among the recipionts of holy orders which may encourage them to their arduous daties. Give me your prayers in this endeavor. We are all, in whatever duty of life engaged, servants of Christ-all who profess ourselves Christians. Let all, intias rapidly progressive country, remember that Christ has said none can serve God and Mammont and let none forget that on the great day of separation, the separation shall be between these who have served God and who have not. It might become us well to probe our several consciences and see how far we follow Him when we call our Master. But limiting the consideration to the more immediate concern of this day let us see how the wed servant more particularly who have served God and who have not. It might become us well to probe our several consciences and see how far we follow Him when we call our Master. But limiting the consideration to the more immediate concern of this day, let us see how the word servant more particularly applies to those seeking ordination. "Servant," in the Scripture sense, has a wider meaning than in common language, for it implies that he who is the servant is the minister of Christ. Thus we go forth, with unction from the Holy One, to visit and teach the poor, to give the words of life to our brethren, and, if need be, to lay down our life for them. In the text an invitation of the Divine Master is inculcated on his ministers—an invitation in meekness and love. Too often are these qualities forgotten under provocation, and sarcasm for sarcasm, hardness for harshness, are returned by these who should be patient in all things. As an indexible rule, we must do nothing against the truth. But meckness must not be supposed to be incompatible with knowledge of men and things, that practical wisdom which Christ displayed and which is requisite in us who bear his commission. For this end we must diligently lay up stores of all profitable knowledge, especially drawn from the written Word of God. In prayer men speak with God, and those who lead public prayer should feel the awful importance of their position. Christ has also set the example of exactness in public service, and of tender care for the house of God, which should be a guide to us, his servants; at the same time, God forbid we should differ about minute details and not service is not of tender care for the house of God, which should be a guide to us, his servants; at the same time, God forbid we should differ about minute details and not service in a of tender care for the house of God, which should be a guide to us, his servants; at the same time, God forbid we should differ about minute details and not serve in spirit and truth. Surrender your serves with entire devotion to God's servic

PSI UPSILON CONVENTION

This convocation closed its sessions of two days in this City on Friday evening, by a dinner at the Metropolitan

As the society partakes of the character of solemn secreey, none but members of the order attend the meeting. This much, however, we learn from one who was present At about 81 o'clack, about one hundred members, gradunter and undergraduates, from the several chapters o the different colleges, to which we referred on Saturday, sembled at the Metropolitan Hotel, and, with music from Dodworth's celebrated Band, marched to the large dining saloon. Of the dinner it is sufficient to say that it was one of the Brothers Leland, and therefore one of the best. All the substantials and the delicacies of the season, and some much shead of the season, were on the tables in devices of the Society, spangled all over with the letters of the Greek alphabet, being the initials of the mysterious watchwords of the different chapters, attracted the admiration of all. Then there were Temples d' Amour, Pyramids, Monuments and Fountains in great abundance. Whatever else the Psi Upsilons may forget, they will not soon forget Simeon and Warren Leland of the Metro-

FRANKLIN TUTHILL, Esq., of The New-York Times, President of the Convention, filled the Chair with marked ability, making many happy hits as be introduced each tonst. When the cloth was removed the President opened Psi Upsilon had just come of age, being founded in 1833, and of course now in its majority. He closed a brief and pertinent speech by giving "The Fraternity." This was followed by the band with the Psi Upsilon Polka. To the teast to "The Orator and Poet," George H. Moore, the Orator responded, reading a letter from Rev. George H. Houghten, the Poet, excusing his absence on account of indisposition. Then the different Chapters were totated. To the Theta, (Union College,) Isane Dayton and Hooper C. Van Verst, Esqs., members of the har of this City, respond ed. To the Betc. Yale College, Win. E. Robinson, of this city, and W. H. L. Barnes. To the Sigma, Brown University,) The Apple of the Eye of Providence, A. S. Denny. To the Kappa, Bowdoin, The Maine Stay, W. S. Son To the Zete, (Dartmouth,) The Pride of the House Honorer, Professor Parker and R. D. Mussey. To the Lambda, Whose Torch is the Light of Columbia, W. H. Draper and Elias G. Drake. To the Psi, (Hamilton,) J. S. Dickenson and A. F. Dexter. To the Xi. (Wesleyan W. B. Silber. To the Alpha, (Harvard Col-University. lege.) The first and the last, the Benjamin Brotherhood, Theodore E. Colburn. To the Delta New-York Univer sity.) John H. Colgate, George M. Vanderlip, Jesse Brush W. A. Sterling. And thus rolled by the Chapters and the hours.

Twere vais to try to sketch the scene, as wit, sentiment and song mingled together. Here are 100 voices, (up to Barnum and Jullien, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, singing the "Songs of Psi Upsilon" to the tunes of · Crambambuli," "Vive l'Amour," "Its a way we have

> O unifiers fair with suburn tresses.
> Are better far than gens or gold.
> Frenc's more of joy in their careses.
> Than voice or pen can e'er unfold.
> Then when our wedded life's legat.
> Our wives shall dieg Pai Upsilon!
> Long live Pai Upsilon! Pai Upsilon. There's a love which no beautiful maiden has known. The love of Psi Upsilen!

brothers its bliss is all our own, The love of Psi Upellou! The love of Pai Upa, the love of Pai Upa. The love of Pai Upa, the love of Pai Upa. Pai Upsilon, Pai Upsilon, The love of Pai Upsilon Tuis polly convocation, All ever the Yankee nation closs under the appellation Of the Fraternity.

Pel Upellon its somes, A name of happy omen, Where boys before they grow men May men in earnest be. Then brothers join the chorus. For life is still before us. And sales of blue are o'er us To benish doubt and fear

Among the speakers not above mentioned were: W. W. Stephenson, Christian M. Bell. Churchill C. Cambreling, Dr. Stewart, W. McLean, Malcom Campbell, &c. One of the speakers with early auburn hair, was com-plimented by an application of Addison . "Fall Cliff."

Though round the base the rolling clouds are spread Eternal sanshine settles on his head." In reply to this compliment the gentleman said he felt ke employing Adams & Co. to express his feelings. But as we have said, it is useless to attempt to repor the witty, brilliant, pointed things that were said and sung.

sentiment produced at Harvard last year, which said, Look out for your hat and look out for your head, Lest you find that the favorite son of your mother Has an ache in the one and a brick in the other," ought vividly to mind the joyous features of the Poet of

At a reasonable hour the song was husbed, the jest was told, the wit had subsided, and Young Psi Upsilon had

celebrated its coming of age-Sic benc.

Woman, of course, was not forgotten, and brother Saze's

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD

There is a universal cry all over the City that everthing catable is dear—never was so dear before since New-York was a City, not even when in the possession of the British. when all the farmers were in the camp of the Revolutio ary army; and there is a constant inquiry as to what is the cause of such a state of things. We are told that food in New-York is more costly than in any other city in the United States. We cannot answer for that, but we know there is a great complaint everywhere. We have been accustomed to hear, and we know from personal observation, that family marketing is cheaper in Philadelphia than in New-York, and yet Jersey farmers contend that that is the best market for them. The reason is obvious to any one with half an eye. There the farmer goes to market and sells his produce from his own wagon in the street directly to the consumer. Here everything passes through the a two-edged sword they out both ways, so that the consumer pays more and the producer gets less than where the trade is direct. Our City affords no encouragement, offers no convenience for farmers to come to market as they do in Philadelphia; but it maintains large market-houses to lease to City butchers for half-price rents, and to sellen of beer and rum, and chop and oyster-houses; while the countryman is fixed for approaching this huckster-stand even with a basket of garden vegetables for sale.

One of the best farmers in Jersey tells us that he dare not send his own produce to this City in his own wagon. notwithstanding he lives within the convenient distance of ten miles, because it interferes so much with the privileged hneksters that they cut his barness, steal his lin and otherwise so annoy his men that he has had to give un the undertaking, and now sells to those who make from twenty-five to a hundred per cent. profit. This, too, is the reason that we never get anything but second-hand articles. The dealers buy up all the vegetables that come fresh to hand, and hold them for a high price till they are wilted and half spoiled. If the same facility were allowed the farmers here that they have in Philadelphia, we should get better food at far less prices than we do now.

To counteract the cattle speculators, the Philadelphia

butchers have adopted the right course; they have entered into an agreement not to buy any more beeves at the high rates they have been lately paying. In their address to

rates they have been lately paying. In their address to their customers they say:

We are induced to enter into these arrangements because see know that there is not such a scarcity of eartle in the country as to justify any such prices, and they are only sustained by speculators touying them up and putting them out to pasture, in order to keep them out of market. They also recommend the people to refuse to buy beef at all until prices are lower, and express the hope of finally breaking up the schemes of beef speculators."

The last sentence contains the true remedy: "Let the "people refuse to buy beef at the present high prices," and it soon will be lower.

and it soon will be lower. Flour, dear as it is at \$12 a barrel, is cheaper than beef

at 15 to 20c, a pound, and the various preparations of In-dian eern are still cheaper; but we have no hope of inducing people to eat more of such food and less of meat, even if it should rise to double its present value, which it it pleases the cattle speculators it may do, unless the butchers of New-York will adopt the same course with those of Philadelphia. That they will do it we have no faith.

They are as intractable as the bullocks they continue to drive through the streets to the danger of human life. The cheapest market we have ever known in any large

town, was that of Cincinnati about twenty-five years ago. when it was already a populous and growing place. The people there then had to pay for beef, fore quarters, 1 | 2 2c. P 15; hind quarters, 2] @3c.; veal, 2@3c.; mutton, 2@3c.; lamb, 12je, a quarter; pork, 11@2je.; spare-ribs, from the perk-houses, six cents for a market basket full; fowls, 6 # Sc.; chickens, 50c. a dozen; geese, 12 | @18 le.; turkeys, 25c.; quails, 124c. a dozen; eggs, 3@4c. a dozen; butter, 4@10e. a fb; lard, 4@6e.; flour, \$1 25@1 50 ₱ cwt.; corn meal, 20@25c. a bushel; white beans, 37 i @50c. a bushel; potatoes, 12] @25c. a bushel; turnips, 6@12c. a bushel; apples, 10 225c. a bushel; peaches, same price; dried apples and peaches, 50c. a bushel, and small fixings, such as pigs feet, plucks, heads, or sheep's ditto, about

as many as you would take for nothing.

Now what was the cause of these low prices? Simply this: the people were almost wholly supplied by purchases made direct from country wagons, of which we have counted apward of five hundred of a morning, arranged along Fifth-st., backed up to the side-walk. True, those prices will not occur again, because cities have overgrown the country and railroads have brought prices nearly on a par east and west. But that does not affect our arguthat prices in this city are unnecessarily, unjustifiably high, and are made so by a needless system of "forestall-"ing" in our markets, and the hindrances thrown in the way of those who grow produce, and who should be alwed to bring it into the city and sell it in the streets or market-places without restriction upon those who buy to

MASS CONVENTION OF VERMONT FREEMEN.

Essex, Vt., Wednesday, June 28, 1854. The freemen of Chittenden County came up here to-day in large numbers to attend a mass convention called to nominate candidates for county officers, and the oratorical part of the proceedings, by announcing that such a Convention—considering it was a county one seemed to me every voter in the county was present, except Uncle Sam's office-holders, and one of the latter was among the crowd. The farmers came out in their strength, and their strongly-marked faces showed how deeply they felt for the enslaved of our country. The object of the meeting was to unite the Whig and Free-Soil parties against the Nebraska bill; Whig and Free-Soil parties against the Nebraska bill; and that object was easily accomplished, for there was but one mind upon the question. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and the people seemed to forget their old party associations in their determination to do all in their power to repeal Douglas's bill, and the Fugitive Slave Law along with it. The freemen of Vermont will be satisfied with nothing less, unless the latter law is essentially changed and modified. The cry of repeal is loud and deep among the Green Mountains. It has been said there are two voices—one from the mountains and the other from the sea, and both for liberty.

The Whig and Free-Soil parties are now united in the Wing and Free-Soil parties are now unled in this Codnty, and next September they will roll up a strong majority against the Nebraska-Kansas outrage. Vermonters are not pleased with the idea slaveholders should have the "right of search" for their human chattels in a free land. It seems to them that when a man, woman or child, whether their skins be white or black, enters Vermont, they are free and entitled to black, enters vermont, they are tree and emusic to liberty, unless they have committed some other crime besides that of escaping from bondage. Such a scati-ment and feeling have a strong hold upon the hearts of Vermonters, and the Pierce and Douglas men grow fewer every day. Soon there will not be enough of them left, besides the office-holders, to organize county meetings. Thus do Vermonters feel.

RAILROAD FESTIVAL-TERRIBLE ACCI-

On Thursday last railroad communication was established between Cincinnati and Louisville, Ky., by the opening of a road between Cincinnati and Seymour—distance of 87 miles—whence passengers are conveyed to Louisville by the Jeffersonville road on which occasion distance of 87 miles—whence passengers are conveyed to Louisville by the Jeffersonville road) on which occasion an excursion was got up by the citizens of Cincinnati. Everything passed off pleasantly until the arrival of the party at Seymour. As the excursion train approached that place a magnificent explosion was observed, as if from a park of artillery planted in the road; but as the smoke cleared away it was found that a powder magazine belonging to an artillery company had exploded, and all on the car which, it appears, was sent out from the town of Aurora, and went shead, the regular train, were most shockingly wounded and mittilated. There were six persons blown into the air and materially injured. They belonged in Aurora, and the following are their names, viz: J. L. Bailey and brother, Jabez Wafkins and son, Jas. Redding, and Mr. Stapp, of whom Watkins, Bailey and Redding were supposed to be injured mortally—Watkins having one leg badly fractured and the other almost as seriously broken. I foung Bailey, who had his legs badly broken and was otherwise seriously injured, exclaimed, when persons went to his assistance, "Leave me, and attend to "those who are worse off than I am."

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The proceedings in Congress in relation to the new Postage Law, having been incorrectly reported by the Telegraphic Agent of the Associated Press, we republish the amendments from The Union of Friday. The first sec-

"That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:

"For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents, and for any distance supersigns three thousand miles, ten cents. not exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents for every such letter or paper when conveyed wholly or is

part by sea and to or from a foreign country, for any distance not exceeding three thousand unites, the ocean post age shall be five cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, such ocean postage shall be 10 cents; (excepting becomes all cases where such postages have been, or shall be actuated at different rates by postail treaty or conventionairs are concluded or hereafter to be made.) And for a finally latter there shall be charged double the rates shows specified, and for a troble letter, trable those rates, and over latter or again pair letter, quadruple those rates, and over latter or pairs. a disable letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified and for a treble letter, treble those rates, and and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates, and cover letter or paccel not excessfring half an ounce in weight 30 if be de mued a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than belf an ounce shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are from a foreign country, the postage as above specified shall be prepaid and from and after the first of January, 1855, such prepayment shall be by stamps. And all dropped letters placed in any Post-Office not for transmission through the mail; but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any Post-Office shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage; both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

The second section provides that the bill shall take effect from and after the commencement of the next faced quarter.

Missouri.-Henry M. Vories, originally a Boutonian but who was taken up by the Atchison faction of the De morracy in the IVth District, has withdrawn from the enroass, finding it impossible for any section of the " De-mocracy to support him. The fate of Vories should be a warning to all slippery politicians. One E. S. Wilkerson of The Missouri Argus, has announced himself as a suitable candidate to succeed Vories, and says that he intends to run unless he is ruled off the track by a Convention

to run unless he is ruled off the track by a Convention. He says:

"It will suffice for me at this time to announce to you that I am a National Democrat, and of course in favor of the leading measures of the Administration of President Pierce: and I may be pardoned in telling you that I was the first editor in Missouri, and probably the first in the United States, who advocated the repeal of the odious, unconstitutional Missouri Compromise and also that at the same time I favored the division of Nebraska Territory, designating one part as 'Kansaa.' I will be able to show that I have always been a consistent politician, and I have labored incessantly, since I was a boy, for Democratic principles." THE CLERGY OF CONNECTICUT ON THE NERRASKA BILL.

-The General Association of Connecticut, at the annual meeting held last week in New-Haven, passed the following resolutions on the Kansas and Nebraska villainy, the first and third unanimously, and the second with but two nest and three dissenting votes:

1. Received. That as representing the pastors and ministers of the Courregational Churches of Councettent, we record our abhorrence of the w.chedures in high places which has repealed the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nobraska, and which is see doing has not only violated the public faith pledged in the sast of 1820, but has put a new contempt upon the plainest principles of matter.

land, but has put a new consempt upon the placture protection, justice.

2. Resided, That the silence of the religious bodies and communicating generally in the silence of the religious bodies and communicating the silence of the silence of the principles and sympathies that are essential to Unitation hangerity and that we do especially regret at such a time as this the silence of the chief judicatories of the Presbyterias Church as the first silence of the chief judicatories of the Presbyterias Church aging of their ascient textimony against the barbarous and wicked institution of

shaver.

2. Reviewd, That as ministers of Christ, and as watchmen, for souls, we are required to sound an alarm in Gol's holy mountain against the extension of organized and systematized oppression; and that we entreat our fellow ministers and our brethren throughout our common country is pay earmostly against this wickedness, and to conjoin with payer all right, prompt, combined and energetic action. TRIAL OF MONING MACHINES .- The Chenango Tele

graph reports three several trials of competing machin for Mowing exclusively (not Reapers) at Norwich, Sherburne, and Greene in that county. The general verdict (anys The Telegraph) was in favor of Manny's machine, with Wood's improvement, as of easier draft and cutting cleaner than any other.

Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut have passed a bill to incorporate the Hazard Powder Company, with a capital of \$700,000, and liberty to increase it to \$1,000,000. A bill passed both Houses restricting Banks from panying more than four per cent. interest on deposits. Gov. Dutton has vetoed the bill prohibiting Banks from taking more than its per cent. on their loans, or loaning more than 25 per cent. of their capital out of the State. In the House, a resolution was passed granting \$3,000 for a monument to Putnam, to be erected in Brooklyn, provided an equal amount be raised by subscription. The report of the Committee against abolising the free banking system, without further trial, was adopted. Resolutions were passed to increase the capital stock of the Thames Bank of Norwich \$200,000, and of the Fairfield County Bank \$100,000. Also a resolution allowing the New Haven and New London Railroad Company to issue \$100,000 in 10 per cent. bonds.

County Bank \$100,000. Also a resolution allowing the New Haven and New London Railroad Company to issue \$100,000 in 10 per cent. bonds.

Singular Case.—We learn from a gentleman thimorning a very singular case of what was supposed to be hydrophobia, which occurred in Little York, in this county. A married man, (we could not learn his name,) a readent of the place specified, was bitten, a short time ago, by a large mad dog. The wound, being slight, was not considered worthy of particular notice, and it soon healed up and the circumstance was forgotten. A few days ago while in the room with his wife, he felt rather strangely and seemed inclined to bite and grate his teeth with all the power he possessed. He asked his wife to hand him a piece of sole leather, which being complied with, he bit it isrough in several places, and continued biting until it was chewed to pieces. He then requested her to hand him a chip, which he also tore into splinters with his teeth. At this point he was seized with very strange and wild sensations, and he told his wife she had better leave the room, as he was fearful he might commit some personal violence. She did so inamediately, and locked the door. He tried to get out: but finding the door locked, went to the window, which was in the second or third story of the house, and jumped out, perfectly crazy and raving, as is supposed, with hydrophobia. He ran several miles before he was overtaken, screaming and crying with he most intense agony. He was finally secured and brought back, and is properly secured. * This is certainly a very strange case.

Sevender Armered at Stowe, Ve, upon a requisition from the Governor of New-York, upon charge of obtaining \$5,000 worth of goods at New-York City, upon false prefences, and lodged in Hyde-Park jail. Churchell is the keeper of a hotel at Stowe, and bought furniture to the amount stated, avowedly for the purpose of furnishing the house. He represented to the parties in New-York that he was the ewner of a large hotel at home for one dollar, and

t the recent term of the U. S. Circuit Court, held at Can-ndeigna, by Judge Hall: Henry Clark, arrested in Utica, convicted of counter-citing, sentenced to Auburn 5 years and a fine of \$1. Charles Chovey, arrested at Lawrenceville, Pa., for counterfeiting, sentenced to Asburn 5 years and a fine (\$1.

of \$1.

Time Lacy, arrested at Hillsborough, Pa., for counterfeiting, sentenced to Auburn 5 years and a fine of \$400.

Dr. James Cutler, arrested at Knoxville, Pa., for counterfeiting, plead guilty, sentenced to Auburn 3 years.

J. J. Palmer plead guilty of counterfeiting, sentenced to Auburn 2 years and a fine of \$1.

J. E. Clark, convicted of counterfeiting, not sentenced.

Edward Higgins, a yeath of 13 years, arrested in this city for stealing letters from the Baffalo Post-Office, was convicted and sent to the House of Refuge for 8 years.

Expected for Till Main Boxells fine Like or A Boy.

Edward negles, city for stealing letters from the Buffalo Post-Office, was convicted and sent to the House of Refuge for s years.

IKENOVAL OF THE MAIN BONE IN THE LEG OF A BOY—John Baja, a lad fifteen years of age, son of a widow lady of Alleghany City, had received some six months age an injury of the right leg, by a fall, in consequence of which the whole shaft of the bone had become decayed. To save the limb Dr. Walter removed last week, while the boy was under the influence of chloroform, the main bone of the leg, from the knee to the aukle, by expatriation. Incredible as it may appear to the non-professional, that a limb could be saved and he made useful by the removal of the whole of the main bone, still, experience has taught that a new bone will be rapidly requested in childhood, and the shape, length and usefulness will be preserved, and the shape, length and usefulness will be preserved. This is a triumph of modern surgery thus to save a limb, while it is a blessing to the afflicted to be restored without mutilation. The boyis doing well, free from pain and his recovery appears to be certain.

Death of a Distribution of Marchaelest, well known as a medical writer, and the author of several treatises on subjects connected with natural history, died in this city this morning.

The deceased was a man of great energy of character, and most persistent industry, thoroughly devoted to scientific pursuits. He had only reached his 20th year, yot his reputation was established on both sides of the Atlanticed will do ample justicle to his memory and attainments.

[Boston Transcript, Jaiy I.

POCKET Picked.—We noticed yesterday the arrival of consumbers of the hight fingered faculty, and have

POCKET PICKED.—We noticely seterday the arrival of several members of the light fingered faculty, and have this morning to chronicle one of their performances. A gentleman named Campbell, from Middlebury, Vt., who came passenger in the Croscent City, was relieved of his pocket book, containing money and notes to the amount of \$0,400, while waiting in a saloon near the Central Road of \$1,400, while waiting in a saloon near the contral Road of \$1,400,